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Hydro-mechanical modelling of multiphase flow in naturally fractured coalbeds applied to CBM recovery or CO_2 storage

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F. Bertrand

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I hereby certify that the work embodied in this thesis contains published papers of which I am a joint author. I have included as part of the thesis a written declaration endorsed in writing by my supervisor, attesting to my contribution to the joint publications.

By signing below I confirm that François Bertrand contributed to write the papers entitled *A fully coupled hydro-mechanical model for the modeling of coalbed methane recovery* (published), *Cleat-scale modelling of the coal permeability evolution due to sorption-induced strain* (under review for publication on March 2, 2020) and *Application of the FE2 method to the hydro-mechanical modelling of multiphase flow in fractured coalbed* (in preparation on March 2, 2020), for which he developed and implemented some constitutive models.

F. Collin

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Abstract

This thesis is dedicated to the modelling of multiphase flows in naturally fractured rocks and, in particular, to the recovery of methane, or reversely to the storage of carbon dioxide, in coalbeds. In this context, some hydro-mechanical couplings can likely affect the permeability of the reservoir. On the one hand, the increase in effective stress after the reservoir depletion tends to decrease the permeability. On the other hand, the matrix shrinkage following gas desorption tends to increase the permeability. These phenomena are highlighted with some experimental tests carried out in laboratory. Some numerical models are developed in this thesis to properly take into account the permeability evolution during the gas production/storage. As coal is rarely dry *in situ*, constitutive models are developed for unsaturated conditions. These models are implemented in the finite element code Lagamine.

The first model is developed at the macroscale, as generally followed in the literature for reservoir modelling. Then, fractures and matrix blocks are directly modelled with a microscale model. Particular attention is paid to the applicability of unsaturated formalism to a single fracture (modelled with an interface finite element). The numerical permeability model at the fracture scale is also compared to the analytical solution of a simple geometry. Finally, in order to model a reservoir, the modelling of the representative elementary volume is integrated in a multiscale approach with the finite element square method.

The first part of the thesis presents the context of the research. After a literature review of some remarkable experimental results, an experimental study on a Australian coal is then presented in the second part. The macroscale (reservoir scale), the microscale (laboratory scale) and the multiscale (from the laboratory to the reservoir) models are then presented in distinct parts. Finally, the last part contains the general conclusions of the thesis.

Résumé

Cette thèse est consacrée à la modélisation des écoulements multiphasiques au sein de réservoirs naturellement fracturés, plus particulièrement à la production du méthane des couches de charbon ou au stockage de dioxyde de carbone dans ces veines de charbon. Dans ce contexte, des couplages hydro-mécaniques peuvent affecter la perméabilité du réservoir. D'une part, l'augmentation des contraintes effectives après une baisse de pression du réservoir tend à diminuer la perméabilité. D'autre part, le retrait de la matrice de charbon suite à la désorption du gaz tend à augmenter la perméabilité. Ces phénomènes sont mis en évidence par des essais hydro-mécaniques réalisés en laboratoire. Des modèles numériques sont développés afin de tenir compte de l'évolution de la perméabilité au cours de la production ou du stockage de gaz. A noter que le charbon est rarement sec *in situ*, les modèles constitutifs sont donc écrits en non-saturé. Ces modèles sont ensuite implémentés dans le code élément fini Lagamine.

Le premier modèle est développé à l'échelle macroscopique, comme ce qui se fait régulièrement dans la littérature pour les modélisations de réservoirs. Ensuite, un modèle microéchelle est développé pour décrire directement le comportement des fractures et des blocs matrice. Une attention particulière est portée à l'applicabilité du formalisme non-saturé à l'échelle d'une fracture unique (modélisée par un élément fini interface). Le modèle numérique de perméabilité à l'échelle de la fracture est aussi comparé à la solution analytique d'une géométrie simple. Finalement, ce modèle à l'échelle élémentaire est intégré dans une approche multi-échelle grâce à la méthode des éléments finis au carré en vue d'une modélisation à l'échelle d'un réservoir.

La première partie de la thèse présente le contexte des recherches. Ensuite, après une revue bibliographique de quelques résultats expérimentaux remarquables, la deuxième partie présente une étude expérimentale menée sur un charbon australien. Les modèles macro-échelle (échelle du réservoir), micro-échelle (échelle du laboratoire) et multi-échelle (du laboratoire au réservoir) sont ensuite présentés dans des parties distinctes. Enfin, la dernière partie contient les conclusions générales de la thèse.

Preface

The work presented in this thesis has been published or is under consideration for publication in different scientific journals. You will find below a list of these publications or expected ones. In order to improve the readability, these papers have been extended, merged and linked to constitute the thesis. Some introduction and conclusions parts are also added.

Macroscale [Bertrand et al., 2017]:

Bertrand, F., Cerfontaine, B., and Collin, F. A fully coupled hydro-mechanical model for the modeling of coalbed methane recovery. *Journal of Natural Gas Science and Engineering*. (2017).

Microscale [Bertrand et al., 2019]

Bertrand, F., Buzzi, O., and Collin, F. Cleat-scale modelling of the coal permeability evolution due to sorption-induced strain. *Journal of Coal Geology*. (2019).

Multiscale [Bertrand et al., 2020] :

Bertrand, F., Buzzi, O., Bésuelle, P., and Collin, F. Hydro-mechanical modelling of multiphase flow in naturally fractured coalbed using a multi-scale approach. *Journal of Natural Gas Science and Engineering*. (2020).

Moreover, the results of the research were also presented in the form of posters or presentations at different national and international conferences or seminars. In chronological order:

Macroscale simple-porosity model:

Efficiency of shaft sealing for CO_2 sequestration in coal mines. Workshop EAGE "Geomechanics and Energy". Celle (Germany). 12 to 15 October 2015.

Macroscale dual-porosity model, hydraulic part:

Geomechanical aspects of coalbed methane (CBM) production : Flow model formulation. RUGC 2016. Liège (Belgium). 24 to 27 May 2016.

Macroscale dual-porosity model:

Hydro-mechanical modelling of coalbed methane flows: A hypothetical reservoir example. Contact FNRS Day on "Geomechanics and Couplings". Gembloux (Belgium). 9 February 2017.

Macroscale dual-porosity model:

Simulation of coalbed methane flows, hydro-mechanical modelling in a particular fractured reservoir. 79th EAGE conference. Paris (France). 12 to 15 June 2017.

Macroscale dual-porosity model:

Hydro-mechanical modelling of a coalbed methane production well via a dual-porosity approach. GeoProc 2017. Paris (France). 5 to 7 July 2017.

Microscale direct model:

Modelling of the permeability alteration of coal due to sorption. Lagashop 2018. Delft (The Netherlands). 31 January to 2 February 2018.

Macroscale and microscale models comparison:

Modelling of the permeability evolution of coal due to sorption: Review of different scales analysis. PhD UoN Seminar. Newcastle (Australia). 23 July 2018.

Experimental results and microscale model:

Laboratory-scale study on the swelling behaviour of coal due to CO₂ injection. 5th CO₂ Geological Storage Workshop. Utrecht (The Netherlands). 21 to 23 November 2018.

Multiscale model:

Hydro-mechanical modelling of multiphase flow in coalbed by computational homogenization. 16th International Conference of IACMAG. Turin (Italy). 1 to 4 July 2020.

Contents

I	Introduction	1
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1	Context of the research	3
1.1	Introduction	3
1.2	Coal and coalbed methane formation	4
1.2.1	Coal formation	4
1.2.2	Coal classifications	4
1.2.3	Gases formation	6
1.3	Coal structure	6
1.4	Coalbed methane production	6
1.4.1	Unconventional reservoir	6
1.4.2	Reservoir depletion	7
1.4.3	Enhanced recovery	10
1.4.4	Production statistics	11
1.5	Carbon dioxide storage	15
2	Outline of the thesis	17
2.1	Issues	17
2.2	Objectives	17
2.3	Outline	18

II	Experimental observations	21
-----------	----------------------------------	-----------

	Introduction Part II	23
3	Literature review	25
3.1	Material structure	25

3.2	Mechanical properties	27
3.2.1	Peak strength	28
3.2.2	Elastic deformation behaviour	30
3.3	Sorption properties	31
3.4	Swelling behaviour	34
3.5	Permeability	36
4	Experimental study	41
4.1	Experimental methods	41
4.1.1	Sample collection	41
4.1.2	Sample preparation and characterization	42
4.1.3	Experimental procedures	45
4.2	Experimental results	49
4.2.1	Mechanical properties	49
4.2.2	Sorption isotherm	52
4.2.3	Swelling strain	53
4.2.4	Permeability results	54
	Conclusions Part II	59

III Macroscale 61

	Introduction Part III	63
5	General framework for geomaterials	65
5.1	Porous medium representation	65
5.2	Continuum mechanics	66
5.3	Referential definition	67
5.4	Balance equations	68
5.4.1	Mass balance equations	68
5.4.2	Momentum balance equation	70
6	Hydro-mechanical model	71
6.1	Mechanical part	71
6.1.1	Matrix	72
6.1.2	Fractures	72

6.1.3	Equivalent continuum	73
6.2	Hydraulic part	75
6.2.1	Constitutive equations	75
6.2.2	Equilibrium equations	84
6.2.3	Dual-porosity approach	85
6.3	Hydro-mechanical couplings	89
6.3.1	Hydraulic - mechanical coupling	89
6.3.2	Mechanical - hydraulic coupling	91
7	Finite element formulation	93
7.1	Initial and boundary conditions	93
7.2	Weak form of the balance equations	94
7.3	Discretization	94
7.3.1	Time	94
7.3.2	Space	96
7.4	Global solution of the problem	97
7.5	Implementation in the Lagamine code	99
8	Reservoir modelling	101
8.1	Synthetic reference case	101
8.2	Parametric and couplings analysis	104
8.3	Horseshoe Canyon case	108
	Conclusions Part III	111

IV Microscale 113

Introduction Part IV 115

9	Hydro-mechanical model	117
9.1	Matrix	117
9.1.1	Mechanical problem	117
9.1.2	Hydraulic problem	118
9.1.3	Hydro-mechanical coupling	120
9.2	Cleats	120
9.2.1	Mechanical problem	121

9.2.2	Hydraulic problem	122
9.2.3	Hydro-mechanical couplings	131
9.3	Continuum formulation	132
9.3.1	Mechanical problem	132
9.3.2	Hydraulic problem	133
10	Finite element formulation	135
10.1	Space and pressure discretization	135
10.2	Energetically equivalent nodal forces	135
10.2.1	External forces	135
10.2.2	Internal forces	136
10.2.3	Out of balance forces	136
10.3	Stiffness matrix	137
10.4	Implementation in the Lagamine code	137
11	Analytical verification	139
11.1	Exponential model	139
11.2	Analytical solution	140
11.2.1	Constant fracture stiffness	141
11.2.2	Hyperbolic fracture stiffness	143
11.3	Analysis and validation	143
11.3.1	Internal swelling stress	143
11.3.2	Permeability evolution	144
11.3.3	Transient behaviour	146
12	REV modelling	149
12.1	Mechanical modelling	149
12.2	Hydro-mechanical modelling	151
	Conclusions Part IV	155
V	Multiscale	157
	Introduction Part V	159
13	The Finite Element Square Method	161
13.1	A multiscale modelling approach	161

13.2	Macro-to-micro scale transition (Localization)	162
13.2.1	Deformation averaging	163
13.2.2	Separation of scales	163
13.3	Microscale boundary value problem	163
13.3.1	Choice of the REV	163
13.3.2	Boundary conditions	164
13.3.3	Balance equation	166
13.3.4	Constitutive behaviour	166
13.3.5	Weak form of the balance equation	166
13.3.6	Solution of the problem	166
13.4	Micro-to-macro scale transition (Homogenization)	167
13.4.1	Stress averaging	167
13.4.2	Macro-homogeneity condition	167
13.5	Macroscale boundary value problem	168
13.5.1	Consistent stiffness matrix by numerical perturbation	168
13.5.2	Consistent stiffness matrix by static condensation	168
13.6	Algorithm of the FE^2 method	169
14	Hydro-mechanical model	171
14.1	Background and proposed developments	171
14.2	REV and unit cell	171
14.3	Decomposition of the microkinematics	173
14.4	Periodic boundary conditions	173
14.5	Separation of scales	174
14.6	Balance equations	174
14.7	Constitutive laws	175
14.7.1	Matrix	175
14.7.2	Cleats	177
14.8	Numerical solution	179
14.8.1	Mechanical part	179
14.8.2	Hydraulic part	183
14.9	Homogenized macroscale response	184
14.9.1	Stresses	185
14.9.2	Fluid fluxes	186
14.9.3	Fluid masses	186
14.9.4	Macroscale stiffness matrix	187
14.10	Numerical implementation	187

15 Reservoir modelling	189
15.1 Reference case	189
15.2 Sensitivity analysis	196
15.2.1 Cleats aperture	196
15.2.2 Cleats stiffness	198
15.2.3 Cleats density	199
15.2.4 Tortuosity effect	200
15.2.5 Hydro-mechanical couplings	201
15.2.6 Langmuir's parameters	203
15.2.7 Sorption time	204
15.2.8 Retention curve	204
15.3 Horseshoe Canyon case	206
Conclusions Part V	209
VI Conclusions	211
16 General conclusions	213
16.1 Summary	213
16.2 Original contributions	215
16.3 Outlooks	216
Bibliography	236
Appendices	237
A. Stiffness matrix by Static condensation	239

List of Symbols

Acronyms

AMM	Abandoned mine methane
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
CBM	Coalbed methane
CCS	Carbon dioxide Capture and Storage
CMM	Coal mine methane
CSG	Coal seam gas
UCG	Underground coal gasification

Greek Symbols

β_w	Water compressibility	$M^{-1}LT^2$
γ_i	Species	
α	Linear sorption-induced strain coefficient	
β	Volumetric sorption-induced strain coefficient	ML^{-3}
σ	Bishop's stress parameter	
Δ	Discrete variation of a quantity	
d	Infinitesimal variation of a quantity	
δ_{ij}	Kronecker symbol	
Δt	Time step	T
Δt_s	Sub time step	T
η	Second coordinate for the parent finite element	
Γ	External surface of the domain	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
ϵ_s	Swelling pore strain parameter	
Γ_0	External reference surface of the REV	L^2
Γ_c	Contact boundary between matrix blocks	L^2
$\bar{q}$	Boundaries with imposed flux $\bar{q}$	L^2
$\tilde{q}$	Boundaries with imposed flux $\tilde{q}$	L^2
$\mathcal{T}$	Geometric transmissivity function along the channel	L^3

LIST OF SYMBOLS

n	Knudsen number	
ob	Penalty coefficient for the outer boundary flow	$L^{-1}T^{-1}$
	Tortuosity	
	Cleat size distribution index	
m	First Lamé parameter of the matrix	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
μ	Dynamic viscosity	$ML^{-1}T^{-1}$
μ_f	Friction coefficient	
μ_g	Gas viscosity	$ML^{-1}T^{-1}$
μ_r	Viscosity ratio	$ML^{-1}T^{-1}$
μ_w	Water viscosity	$ML^{-1}T^{-1}$
	Poisson's ratio	
m	Poisson's ratio of the matrix	
ij	Poisson's ratios of the equivalent medium	
	Volume of the control space	L^3
0	Reference volume of the REV	L^3
e	Volume of a finite element e	L^3
f	Volume of the fractures	L^3
g	Gas volume	L^3
g	Void volume	L^3
g	Gas mass flux in the channel	MT^{-1}
v	Void volume	L^3
w	Water mass flux	MT^{-1}
	Porosity	
l	Geometric transmissivity of the channel	L^2
0	Initial porosity ($t = 0$)	
f	Porosity from fractures	
	Phase	
	Shape factor	L^{-2}
	Density	ML^{-3}
c	Coal density	ML^{-3}
g	Gas density	ML^{-3}
s	Solid density	ML^{-3}
v	Water vapour density	ML^{-3}
0_v	Density of saturated water vapour	ML^{-3}
w	Water density	ML^{-3}
$g f$	Gas density in the cleats	ML^{-3}

$\rho_{g,f}$	Gas density in the fracture	$[ML^{-3}]$
$\rho_{g,f}^d$	Density of dissolved gas in water	$[ML^{-3}]$
$\rho_{g,std}$	Gas density at standard conditions	$[ML^{-3}]$
ρ_{g0}	Reference gas density	$[ML^{-3}]$
ρ_g^{Ad}	Density of gas adsorbed on the matrix	$[ML^{-3}]$
ρ_{w0}	Reference water density	$[ML^{-3}]$
σ_{ij0}	Initial stresses	$[ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$
σ_{ij}	Cauchy stress tensor	$[ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$
σ'_{ij}	Effective stress tensor	$[ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$
τ	Shear stress	$[ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$
$\tau_{c,w}$	Channel tortuosity of the water phase	$[-]$
τ_{cgw}	Channel tortuosity of the gas phase	$[-]$
Θ	Number of sites covered by adsorbed molecules	
θ	Angle	$[-]$
$\tilde{\sigma}_{ij}$	Jaumann stress rate	$[ML^{-1}T^{-3}]$
ε	Small perturbation	
ε_b	Bulk strain	$[-]$
ε_p	Pore strain	$[-]$
ε_{b_s}	Bulk sorption-induced strain	$[-]$
ε_{ij}	Strain tensor	$[-]$
ε_{p_s}	Pore sorption-induced strain	$[-]$
Ξ	Volume fraction	$[-]$
ξ	First coordinate for the parent finite element	
Ξ_g	Gas volume fraction	$[-]$
Ξ_l	Liquid volume fraction	$[-]$
Ξ_s	Solid volume fraction	$[-]$
ζ	Tortuosity parameter	$[-]$
ε_{v_s}	Volumetric sorption-induced strain	$[-]$
$\varepsilon_{(ii)_s}$	Linear sorption-induced strain in the direction i	$[-]$

Roman Symbols

$[A]$	Matrix of partial derivatives of coordinates for a parent continuum element
$[A^I]$	Matrix of partial derivatives of coordinates for an interface element
$[B]$	Matrix of partial derivatives of shape functions for a parent continuum element

LIST OF SYMBOLS

$[B^I]$	Matrix of partial derivatives of shape functions for an interface element	
$[C_{mm}]$	Mechanical constitutive matrix	$[ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$
$[K_{mm}]$	Mechanical stiffness matrix	$[ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$
$\Delta\mathcal{H}$	Differential enthalpy of adsorption	$[ML^2T^{-2}N^{-1}]$
ΔS^0	Standard molar integral entropy at saturation	$[ML^2T^{-2}N^{-1}\theta^{-1}]$
$\mathcal{A}$	Adsorbed gas content parameter	$[-]$
C_g	Integration constant	$[T^{-1}]$
C_w	Integration constant	$[T^{-1}]$
$\mathcal{K}$	Some internal variables	
$\mathcal{M}_g$	Gas molecules	
$\mathcal{N}$	Interpolation function	
$O-$	Vacant surface sites	
$\mathcal{P}$	Point with coordinates x_i	
$\mathcal{T}$	Sorption time	$[T]$
Z	Integration constant	$[LT^{-1}]$
Z_g	Integration constant	$[LT^{-1}]$
$\mathfrak{N}$	Power-law function describing a fractal distribution	
$\bar{l}$	Gas mean free path	$[L]$
$\bar{q}$	Boundary flow	$[LT^{-1}]$
$\bar{q}_g$	Gas boundary flow	$[LT^{-1}]$
$\bar{q}_w$	Water boundary flow	$[LT^{-1}]$
$\bar{t}_i$	External traction force	$[ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$
$\{f\}$	Global nodal force components	
$\{u\}$	Global nodal displacement components	
$\{U^{Node}\}$	Column vectors of nodal displacements	$[L]$
$\{V^{Node}\}$	Column vectors of nodal velocities	$[LT^{-1}]$
$\{X^{Node}\}$	Column vectors of nodal positions	$[L]$
A	Area or Boundary surface area	$[L^2]$
a	Constant of proportionality	$[-]$
a'	Constant of proportionality	$[-]$
a''	Constant of proportionality	$[-]$
b	Biot's coefficient	$[-]$
b_g	Klinkenberg number	$[-]$
b_{ij}	Biot's coefficient tensor	$[-]$
C	Concentration	$[NL^{-3}]$

c	Kundt and Warburg's constant	$[-]$
C_g	Gas concentration	$[NL^{-3}]$
C_{ijkl}	Constitutive mechanical (stiffness) tensor	$[ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$
D_f	Fractal dimension	$[-]$
d_g	Collision diameter of a gas molecule	$[L]$
d_p	Pore diameter	$[L]$
D_β^α	Diffusion coefficient of the species α through β	$[L^2T^{-1}]$
$D_\beta^{\alpha*}$	Effective diffusion coefficient of the species α through β	$[L^2T^{-1}]$
D_{ijkl}	Compliance tensor	$[M^{-1}LT^2]$
E	Mass exchange between matrix blocks and fractures	$[MT^{-1}]$
E_i	Young's moduli of the equivalent medium	$[ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$
E_m	Young's modulus of the matrix	$[ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$
F_i	Force vector	$[ML^{-2}T^{-2}]$
f_i	Flux	$[ML^{-2}T^{-1}]$
F_E	Energetically equivalent external nodal forces	
f_{gi}	Internal total flux of gas	$[ML^{-2}T^{-1}]$
f_{gL}	Longitudinal gas mass flux	$[ML^{-2}T^{-1}]$
f_{gT}^k	Transverse gas mass flux	$[ML^{-2}T^{-1}]$
F_{ij}	Deformation gradient tensor	$[-]$
F_I	Energetically equivalent internal nodal forces	
F_{OB}	Out of balance forces	
f_{wi}	Internal total flux of water	$[ML^{-2}T^{-1}]$
f_{wL}	Longitudinal water mass flux	$[ML^{-2}T^{-1}]$
G_m	Shear modulus of the matrix blocks	$[ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$
G_{ij}	Shear moduli of the equivalent medium	$[ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$
H	Height	$[L]$
h	Fracture aperture	$[L]$
h^{min}	Minimum fracture aperture	$[L]$
h_b	Hydraulic fracture aperture	$[L]$
H_g	Henry's coefficient	$[-]$
h_g	Height of the gas stratum in the fracture	$[L]$
h_w	Height of the water stratum in the fracture	$[L]$
J_{gi}^g	Diffusive mass flux of gas in the gas phase	$[ML^{-2}T^{-1}]$
J_{gi}^w	Diffusive mass flux of water vapour	$[ML^{-2}T^{-1}]$
J_{ij}	Jacobian matrix	$[-]$

LIST OF SYMBOLS

J_{li}^g	Diffusive mass flux of dissolved gas in the liquid phase	$ML^{-2}T^{-1}$
$J_{m_i}^g$	Diffusive mass flux of gas in the matrix	$ML^{-2}T^{-1}$
K	Global stiffness matrix	
k	Permeability	L^2
k_0	Initial permeability ($t = 0$)	L^2
k_B	Boltzmann constant	ML^2T^{-2}
K_c	Equilibrium constant of a reaction	
k_e	Effective intrinsic permeability	L^2
K_m	Bulk modulus of the matrix blocks	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
K_n	Normal stiffness of the fracture	$ML^{-2}T^{-2}$
K_n^0	Normal stiffness of the fracture for zero-displacement	$ML^{-2}T^{-2}$
K_p	Cleat stiffness	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
K_s	Shear stiffness of the fracture	$ML^{-2}T^{-2}$
k_{cleat}	Cleat permeability	L^2
k_{rg}	Relative permeability to gas	
k_{rw}	Relative permeability to water	
L	Fracture length	L
l	Width of the contact zone	L
L_c	Macroscopic characteristic length	L
l_c	Microscopic characteristic length	L
l_u	Length of a capillary tube	L
L_{ij}	Velocity gradient field	T^{-1}
l_{REV}	Size of the REV	L
M	Mass	M
m	Material	L
M_g	Gas mass content	M
M_m	P-wave modulus of the matrix	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
M_w	Water mass content	M
M_{gf}^d	Gas mass dissolved in the water in the fracture	M
M_{gf}^g	Gas mass in the gas phase in the fracture	M
M_{gm}^{Ad}	Gas mass adsorbed in the matrix	M
M_{m_g}	Gas molecular mass	MN^{-1}
M_{m_w}	Water molecular mass	MN^{-1}
N	Number of sets of fractures	
N_i	Unit vector normal to the surface of the REV	

n_i	Unit vector normal to the boundary	
n_{rg}	Exponent parameter for the stauration degree formulation	
n_{rw}	Exponent parameter for the stauration degree formulation	
p	Pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_0	Initial pressure ($t = 0$)	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_a	Atmospheric pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_c	Capillary pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_e	Entry capillary pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_f	Fracture pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_g	Gas pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_g	Virtual gas pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_g^f	Fluctuation of gas pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
P_L	Langmuir pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_m	Matrix pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_w	Water pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_w	Virtual water pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_w^f	Fluctuation of water pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
$p_{g\ f}$	Gas pressure in the fractures	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
$p_{g\ m}$	Gas pressure in the matrix	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
$p_{g\ m}^0$	Initial gas pressure in the matrix	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
$p_{g\ m}^{lim}$	Limit gas pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
$p_{g\ m}^{max}$	Maximum gas pressure in the matrix	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
$p_g^{Ad^{lim}}$	Limit adsorbed gas pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_g^{Ad}	Adsorbed gas pressure in the matrix	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
$p_g^{Ad^{b}}$	Adsorbed gas pressure in equilibrium with the fracture pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
P_{ij}	First Piola-Kirchhoff stress tensor	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_{rb}	Rebound pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_{res}	Reservoir pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_{res}^{crit}	Critical reservoir pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
p_{w_0}	Reference water pressure	$ML^{-1}T^{-2}$
Q	Source term	$ML^{-3}T^{-1}$
q	Flow	LT^{-1}
q_f	Flow between two parallel plates	LT^{-1}
Q_g	Gas source term	$ML^{-3}T^{-1}$

LIST OF SYMBOLS

q_g	Input gas flux	$[ML^{-2}T^{-1}]$
q_i	Flow vector	$[LT^{-1}]$
q_L	Longitudinal flow	$[LT^{-1}]$
q_N	Total flow through N fractures	$[LT^{-1}]$
q_T	Transverse flow	$[LT^{-1}]$
Q_w	Water source term	$[ML^{-3}T^{-1}]$
q_w	Input water flux	$[ML^{-2}T^{-1}]$
q_{gi}	Advective flow vector of the gas phase	$[LT^{-1}]$
q_{gL}	Longitudinal flow of the gas phase	$[LT^{-1}]$
q_{gT}	Gas transverse flow	$[LT^{-1}]$
q_{gwell}	Mass gas production rate	$[ML^{-2}T^{-1}]$
q_{li}	Advective flow vector of the liquid phase	$[LT^{-1}]$
q_{lL}	Longitudinal flow of the liquid phase	$[LT^{-1}]$
q_{wob}	Income water mass flow on the outer boundary	$[ML^{-2}T^{-1}]$
q_{wwell}	Mass water production rate	$[ML^{-2}T^{-1}]$
R	Universal gas constant	$[ML^2N^{-1}\theta^{-1}T^{-2}]$
r	Radius	$[L]$
R_{ij}	Rotation matrix	$[-]$
s	Coordinate along the channel	$[L]$
S_g	Gas mass storage term	$[ML^{-2}]$
S_r	Saturation degree	$[-]$
S_r^*	Normalized saturation	$[-]$
S_w	Water mass storage term	$[ML^{-2}]$
$S_{r,res}$	Residual saturation	$[-]$
$S_{r_g,res}$	Gas residual saturation degree	$[-]$
S_{r_g}	Gas saturation degree	$[-]$
T	Temperature	$[\theta]$
t	Time	$[T]$
T_i	Projection of the local stress tensor in global coordinates	$[ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$
t_i	Traction vector	$[ML^{-1}T^{-2}]$
T_t	Transverse transmissivity of the fracture	$[M^{-1}L^2T^{-1}]$
T_{well}	Transmissibility factor of the well	$[L^3]$
u_i	Displacement vector	$[L]$
u_i^f	Fluctuation displacement field	$[L]$
u_i^λ	Equivalent displacement in the contact zone	$[L]$

u_n	Normal displacement	$[L]$
u_n^{max}	Maximal normal displacement allowed	$[L]$
u_{l_k}	Coordinate of the degree of freedom l at node k	
V	Volume	$[L^3]$
v_i	Velocity vector	$[LT^{-1}]$
v_i^*	Admissible virtual velocity field	$[LT^{-1}]$
V_L	Langmuir volume	$[L^3M^{-1}]$
v_g	Gas molecular velocity	$[LT^{-1}]$
V_g^{Ad}	Adsorbed volume per unit of mass	$[L^3M^{-1}]$
w	Matrix width	$[L]$
W_E^*	External virtual work	$[ML^2T^{-2}]$
W_G	Gauss weight at the integration point IP	
W_I^*	Internal virtual work	$[ML^2T^{-2}]$
w_{ij}	Spin rate tensor	T^{-1}
X_i	Coordinates in the reference configuration	$[L]$
x_i	Coordinates in the current configuration	$[L]$

Superscripts

$[.]^e$	Quantity related to a finite element e
$[.]^F$	Quantity on the follow boundary
$[.]^L$	Quantity on the lead boundary
$[.]^M$	Macroscale quantity
$[.]^m$	Microscale quantity
$[.]^T$	Transposed object
$[\dot{.}]$	Time derivative
$\diamond[.]$	Quantity given in the orthotropic axes

List of Figures

I-1	Coalification process. <i>Modified from</i> [Ayoub et al., 1991].	4
I-2	Coal rank and gas generated. <i>Modified from</i> [Gao et al., 2014].	5
I-3	Schematic coalbed structure. <i>From</i> [Al-Jubori et al., 2009].	6
I-4	Conventional reservoir <i>versus</i> Coalbed methane reservoir.	6
I-5	Comparison of the quantity of gas stored in coal reservoir and conventional reservoir. <i>Modified from</i> [Jones et al., 1987].	7
I-6	<i>Gas content-Pressure</i> path followed during coal seam methane production. <i>Modified from</i> [Ayoub et al., 1991].	8
I-7	Gas migration in coal seam, [Al-Jubori et al., 2009].	8
I-8	Comparison of storage and production of gas in coalbed (left) and conventional (right) reservoirs. <i>Modified from</i> [Ayoub et al., 1991].	9
I-9	Three stages of coalbed methane production. <i>Modified from</i> [Koenig et al., 1989]. . . .	9
I-10	Illustration of the combination of carbon dioxide storage with methane recovery enhancement.	11
I-11	Major coal basins producing CBM in the USA. <i>Modified after</i> [Moore, 2012]	12
I-12	Estimated production in the USA. <i>Data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration.</i>	12
I-13	Coal Seam Gas production in Australia from 1996 to 2010. 1 Petajoule (PJ) 1 Billion cubic feet. <i>Data from Geoscience Australia.</i>	13
I-14	Coal basins producing CBM in Australia. <i>Modified after</i> [Moore, 2012]	13
I-15	Map of the outcropping or shallow subsurface coal basins (shaded area) in and around Belgium. <i>Modified from</i> [Piessens and Dusar, 2004].	14
I-16	One of the engines generating 1.5 MW at the foot of the headframe from an abandoned coal mine in Anderlues (Belgium). Photo taken on 06/06/2019.	14
I-17	FE^2 approach.	18
II-1	3D visualisation of coal cleat structure obtained by tomography imaging (after filters). <i>From</i> [Jing et al., 2016].	26
II-2	Schematic cleat system. <i>From</i> [Laubach et al., 1998].	26
II-3	Axial stress - strain behaviour of 300mm diameter coal samples, Moura D Upper seam (Queensland, Australia). <i>From</i> [Medhurst and Brown, 1998].	28
II-4	Peak strengths of 61mm diameter samples plotted for each coal seam and each brightness category. <i>From</i> [Medhurst and Brown, 1998].	29
II-5	Mechanisms of coal failure. <i>From</i> [Medhurst and Brown, 1998].	29

II-6	Elastic modulus against confining stress for 61mm diameter coal samples. <i>From</i> [Medhurst and Brown, 1998].	30
II-7	Poisson's ratio against confining stress for 61mm diameter coal samples. <i>From</i> [Medhurst and Brown, 1998].	30
II-8	Effect of sample size measurements of elastic modulus. <i>From</i> [Medhurst and Brown, 1998].	31
II-9	Effect of sample size measurements of Poisson's ratio. <i>From</i> [Medhurst and Brown, 1998].	31
II-10	Langmuir's isotherm fitting for methane sorption data published by [Coppens, 1967].	32
II-11	Sketches of the Langmuir and BET models.	32
II-12	CO_2/CH_4 Sorption capacities versus Coal Rank. <i>Modified from</i> [Bustin, 2002].	34
II-13	Compilation of stabilized swelling CO_2 strain data from the literature ([Levine, 1996], [George and Barakat, 2001], [Ottiger et al., 2008] and [Day et al., 2008]).	34
II-14	Volumetric strain with CH_4 content. <i>From</i> [Cui and Bustin, 2005].	35
II-15	Volumetric strain with CH_4 pressure. <i>From</i> [Cui and Bustin, 2005].	35
II-16	Relationship between cleat aperture, number of cleats (per inch) and permeability. Developed for the San Juan and Black Warrior basins. <i>From</i> [Moore, 2012] <i>modified from</i> [Laubach et al., 1998].	36
II-17	Relationship between permeability and depth for some coals in the Upper Silesian Coal Basin, Poland. <i>From</i> [Moore, 2012] <i>modified from</i> [McCants et al., 2001].	37
II-18	In situ coal bed permeability versus depth in a Permian coal basin in Australia. <i>From</i> [Moore, 2012].	37
II-19	Plot showing the permeability changes of the Anderson 01 core as a function on net stress. <i>From</i> [Robertson et al., 2007].	38
II-20	Plot showing the permeability changes of the Gilson 02 core as a function on net stress. <i>From</i> [Robertson et al., 2007].	38
II-21	Permeability as a function of pore pressure for three gases using the Anderson 01 coal core. <i>From</i> [Robertson et al., 2007].	39
II-22	Permeability as a function of pore pressure for three gases using the Gilson 02 coal core. <i>From</i> [Robertson et al., 2007].	39
II-23	Overview of the experimental tests carried out	41
II-24	Tomography B5s2 (diameter 53mm).	43
II-25	Tomography B5s3 (diameter 53mm).	44
II-26	Vertical thin section of the specimen B5s3 (4mm wide).	45
II-27	Pressure steps applied during the swelling test.	46
II-28	Set up of the permeability test (not to scale).	47
II-29	Pressure decays measured in the tank for gas (air and CO_2) injection 3 5MPa and confinement 5MPa.	48
II-30	UCS test on specimen B5s1: stress-strain curve	50
II-31	Triaxial tests on specimen B5s2: stress-strain curve.	50

II-32	Triaxial tests on specimen B5s2: Young modulus.	51
II-33	Triaxial tests on specimen B5s3: stress-strain curve.	51
II-34	Triaxial tests on specimen B5s3: Young modulus.	51
II-35	Experimental sorption data fitted by the Langmuir's isotherm (Parameters from Table II-9).	52
II-36	CO_2 volumetric swelling strain.	53
II-37	Stabilized swelling CO_2 Strain compared to literature ([Levine, 1996], [George and Barakat, 2001], [Ottiger et al., 2008] and [Day et al., 2008]).	53
II-38	Evolution of the stabilized swelling strain with the injection pressure.	54
II-39	Permeability evolution with air and CO_2 pressures for specimen B5s2 (confinement 5MPa).	55
II-40	Permeability evolution with air and CO_2 pressures for specimen B5s3 (confinement 5MPa).	55
II-41	Permeability evolution with air pressure for specimen B5s3 (different confinements). . .	56
II-42	Permeability evolution with CO_2 pressure for specimen B5s3 (different confinements). .	56
II-43	CO_2 permeability evolution with the applied confinement.	56
II-44	CO_2 permeability evolution with the pore pressure for a constant difference pressure. . .	57
III-1	Dual-continuum approach for the hydraulic modelling.	63
III-2	Porous medium and superimposed continua.	65
III-3	Cross section on a body with an internal force F acting on a surface A	66
III-4	Tetrahedral portion of material with a traction vector t_i acting on a surface characterized by a normal n_j	66
III-5	Updated Lagrangian formulation: $X_1^0; X_2^0$ is the initial basis relative to the initial configuration, $X_1; X_2$ is the updated reference basis relative to the reference configuration, and $x_1; x_2$ is the current basis relative to the deformed configuration. ϕ is the mapping that associates a material point of the reference configuration with its current position x_i X_i	67
III-6	Balance on a control volume	68
III-7	Geometry model with three sets of cleats. <i>After</i> [Reiss, 1980].	71
III-8	Analogy with two springs in series. <i>After</i> [Liu et al., 2009].	72
III-9	Comparison between homogeneous and equivalent continua.	74
III-10	Conceptual hydraulic model.	75
III-11	Two representations of flow in porous media: direct modelling (Navier Stokes) <i>versus</i> continuum modelling (e.g. Darcy).	76
III-12	Fluid flow through a cleat. <i>Modified from</i> [Reiss, 1980].	77
III-13	Bundle of capillary tubes model. <i>After</i> [Gates et al., 1950] <i>and</i> [Chen et al., 2013]. . . .	79
III-14	Capillary pressure in a cleat. <i>Modified from</i> [Chen et al., 2013].	79
III-15	Wettability of coal as observed by [Bailey and Gray, 1958] with a air and water. . . .	80
III-16	Effect of tortuosity. <i>Modified from</i> [Chen et al., 2013].	82

III-17	Effect of tortuosity and cleat size distribution index on relative permeability curves.	83
III-18	Phases, species and equilibrium restrictions.	84
III-19	Mass exchange process between cleats and matrix.	86
III-20	Influence of the geometry on the release process.	86
III-21	Crank solution for diffusion (D coefficient) in a plane (width w) and its approximation.	87
III-22	Comparison of the matrix gas pressure evolutions for different $\mathcal{T}$	88
III-23	Illustration of the interest to subdivide the time step in smaller intervals for the computation of the adsorbed gas pressure.	95
III-24	Two-dimensional finite isoparametric element.	96
III-25	Illustration of the Newton-Raphson iterative scheme for a one-variable function.	97
III-26	Reference case: water and gas production profiles.	103
III-27	Reference case: gas production profile after peak in a semi-log plot.	103
III-28	Reference case: cumulative gas.	104
III-29	Gas production curves.	104
III-30	Porosity evolution at 50cm from the well.	105
III-31	Radial permeability evolution at 50cm from the well.	105
III-32	Water pressure evolution at 50cm from the well.	106
III-33	Radial permeability right next to the well.	106
III-34	Influence of the desorption strain on the radial permeability at 50cm from the well.	106
III-35	Influence of the desorption strain on the gas production curve.	107
III-36	Influence of the depletion rate and gas content on the radial permeability at 50cm from the well.	107
III-37	Influence of the depletion rate and gas content on the gas production profile.	108
III-38	Production history matching. Horseshoe Canyon data from [Gerami et al., 2007].	110
IV-1	Example of direct modelling: Adsorbed gas pressure in the matrix.	115
IV-2	Conceptual hydraulic microscale model	117
IV-3	Different types of diffusion.	119
IV-4	Schematic diagram of surface diffusion. <i>Modified from</i> [Wu et al., 2015].	120
IV-5	Definition of the geometry of the cleat with a flow along x_1 . <i>Modified from</i> [Reiss, 1980].	121
IV-6	Constitutive law describing the normal behaviour of a rough rock joint. <i>Modified from</i> [Cerfontaine et al., 2015].	121
IV-7	Mohr-Coulomb criterion.	122
IV-8	Cleats flow model.	123
IV-9	Laminar fluid flow profile between two parallel plates.	125
IV-10	Gas flow in between of water flows in a fracture space.	127
IV-11	A fracture wall seen as a fractal object with a distribution of open capillary tubes.	130
IV-12	Capillary flow through V-shaped groove. <i>From</i> [Terzaghi et al., 1996].	130

IV-13	Relation between the hydraulic and the mechanical aperture. <i>Modified from</i> [Marinelli et al., 2016].	132
IV-14	Definition of the mechanical problem.	133
IV-15	Definition of the flow problem.	133
IV-16	A 3D interface element defined by 12 nodes.	135
IV-17	One vertical fracture delimited by two half blocks and boundary conditions considered.	141
IV-18	Evolution of the internal swelling stress in the matrix with the gas pressure.	144
IV-19	Constant fracture stiffness: Numerical results <i>versus</i> analytical model.	145
IV-20	Hyperbolic fracture stiffness: Numerical results <i>versus</i> analytical model.	145
IV-21	Constant fracture stiffness and reservoir boundary conditions: Comparison with the model from Shi & Durucan (Equation IV-96 with $K_p = h_0 K_n$).	146
IV-22	Analytical homogenous evolution of the adsorbed gas pressure for a constant and a linear limit pressure.	147
IV-23	Analytical homogenous evolution of the adsorbed gas pressure for a linear and a hyperbolic limit pressure.	147
IV-24	Comparison of the mean gas pressure evolution with the analytical homogenous evolution with different sorption times.	148
IV-25	Adsorbed gas pressure in the matrix after 5 days.	148
IV-26	Geometry of the sample for the mechanical test.	149
IV-27	Evolutions of remarkable variables during the mechanical test.	150
IV-28	Stress-strain curve 10kPa confinement: Simulation <i>versus</i> experimental data.	150
IV-29	Stress-strain curves: Simulations <i>versus</i> experimental data.	151
IV-30	REV geometry and boundary conditions considered for the modelling.	152
IV-31	Vertical and horizontal fracture aperture evolution with time (injection pressure: 3MPa).	152
IV-32	Equivalent vertical permeability evolution with time compared to the porosity model (injection pressure: 3MPa).	153
IV-33	Equivalent vertical permeability evolution with time for different diffusion coefficients (injection pressure: 3MPa).	153
IV-34	Permeability evolution with the pore pressure.	154
V-1	Multiscale approach.	159
V-2	Representativity of the REV applied to the concept of porosity. <i>From</i> [Lake and Srinivasan, 2004] <i>adapted from</i> [Bear, 1972].	164
V-3	Periodic boundary conditions	165
V-4	Example of REV.	172
V-5	Convenience in the choice of the unit cell. <i>Modified from</i> [Anthoine, 1995].	172
V-6	Examples of rectangular unit cells. <i>Modified from</i> [Anthoine, 1995].	172
V-7	Microstructure with REV borders through the matrix.	172
V-8	Two-dimensional 4-node element.	180
V-9	One-dimensional element.	182

V-10	Mass balance on node j	183
V-11	Example of a channel network.	183
V-12	Definition of a contact zone of width l around an interface.	185
V-13	Summary of the numerical FE^2 computation.	187
V-14	Macroscale mesh and REV geometry.	189
V-15	Macroscale mechanical boundary conditions.	190
V-16	Reference case parameters: water pressure drawdown profile for different times.	191
V-17	Reference case parameters: evolution of the critical characteristic length with the loading rate.	192
V-18	Reference case parameters: production curves.	193
V-19	Reference case parameters: cumulative gas production	193
V-20	Reference case parameters: intrinsic permeability profiles at different times.	194
V-21	Reference case parameters: Influence of the boundary conditions on the gas production.	195
V-22	Reference case parameters: intrinsic permeability evolution at $x = 6.6\text{cm}$	195
V-23	Reference case with REV rotation: production curve.	196
V-24	Reference case with REV rotation: cumulative gas production	196
V-25	Influence of the cleat aperture on the gas production.	197
V-26	Influence of the cleat aperture on the cumulative production.	198
V-27	Influence of the cleat stiffness on the gas production.	198
V-28	Influence of the cleat stiffness on the cumulative production.	199
V-29	Cleat density geometries.	199
V-30	REV extension.	199
V-31	Influence of the cleat density on the cumulative production.	200
V-32	Influence of the tortuosity on the gas production.	201
V-33	Influence of the hydro-mechanical couplings on the cumulative production.	201
V-34	Influence of the shrinkage coefficient on the subsidence.	202
V-35	Influence of the hydro-mechanical couplings on the cumulative production.	202
V-36	Influence of the shrinkage coefficient on the permeability at $x = 6.6\text{cm}$	203
V-37	Influence of the Langmuir's parameters on the gas production.	204
V-38	Influence of the sorption time on the gas production.	204
V-39	Influence of the parameters of the retention curve on the production.	205
V-40	Saturation degree with time at $x = 6.6\text{cm}$ from the well for different retention curves.	205
V-41	Retention curves.	206
V-42	Matching exercise with the Horseshoe Canyon data.	207
V-43	Schematic horizontal well intercepting a coal seam. <i>From</i> [Espinoza et al., 2015].	209
VI-1	Direct modelling approach.	213
VI-2	Macroscale modelling approach.	214

VI-3	Multiscale modelling approach.	215
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List of Tables

II-1	Coal categories based on brightness. <i>From</i> [Medhurst and Brown, 1998].	27
II-2	Summary of test results for 300mm diameter coal samples. <i>From</i> c.	28
II-3	Langmuir's parameters fitting methane sorption data published by [Coppens, 1967]. . . .	33
II-4	Proximate analysis in dry basis (d).	42
II-5	Proximate analysis in dry ash free basis (daf).	42
II-6	Specimens cored in the same coal block for the experimental campaign (<i>h</i> is the height of the specimen and its diameter).	43
II-7	Sorption test results - Measurements 1.	52
II-8	Sorption test results - Measurements 2.	52
II-9	Langmuir's parameters obtained from curve fitting of the experimental sorption data. . .	53
II-10	Example of data set used to estimate permeability through equation II-10: Specimen B5s2 with confinement 5MPa and air injection pressure 3 46MPa.	54
III-1	Dimensionless shape factor values (w^2) from different authors.	88
III-2	Reservoir and well parameters used in the reference case.	102
III-3	Reservoir parameters for Horseshoe Canyon coals [Gerami et al., 2007].	109
III-4	Reservoir parameters used to calibrate the model for the Horseshoe Canyon case. . . .	109
IV-1	Model parameters used for the comparison between the numerical and analytical solutions.	143
IV-2	Geometry and fractures parameters used for the comparison between the numerical and the analytical solutions.	144
IV-3	Mechanical parameters used to fit the B5s2 triaxial tests.	150
IV-4	Initial apertures and normal stiffnesses for different confinements.	151
V-1	Parameters defining the reference case. * Aperture and stiffness given for a null stress. . .	190
V-2	Initial apertures and normal stiffnesses.	197
V-3	Adsorbed gas volumes.	203
V-4	Reservoir parameters [Gerami et al., 2007].	206
V-5	Reservoir parameters used to calibrate the FE^2 model for the Horseshoe Canyon case. * Given for a null stress.	207

Dubito, ergo sum. Cogito, ergo sum.

René Descartes

